The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,576.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52
—— including postage..... „ 78
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 28
—— including postage..... „ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town „ 16
—— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
—— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. $ 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per
d.o, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „
Third and succeeding 2 „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BELL—January 20th, at New Prestwick, Scotland, Mr. John Bell, formerly Professor in the Elphinstone Institution, Bombay, aged 67 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HALLIDAY—March 2nd, at Umritsur, the wife of Lieutenant G. T. Halliday, Station Staff, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PARLBY—At No. 1, Staff Barracks, Fort William, Isabella Louisa, the youngest child of Captain and Mrs. Parlby, aged 18 months.

WALKER—March 4th, at Fort William, Vesey Hovenden Walker, Lieutenant, R. A., aged 21 years, late of Jersey, deeply regretted by his brother-Officers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

LOWTHER—March 7th, at Agra, the wife of Jas. W. Lowther, of son and heir.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Bombay		Bussorah	
1st & 17th		19th & 2nd	
8th	22nd	26th	9th
14th	28th	3rd	16th
29th	5th	12th	30th
12th	31st	26th	2nd

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th
„ Muscat..... 8th „ 22nd
„ B. Abbas.....14th „ 28th
„ Lingah.....20th „ 5th
„ Bushire.....29th „ 5th
Arrive Bussorah.....12th „ 31st
Leave Bussorah ....19th & 2nd
„ Bushire.....26th „ 9th
„ Lingah.....29th „ 12th
„ B. Abbas.....2nd „ 15th
„ Muscat..... 9th „ 19th
Arrive Bombay ..... 17th „ 2nd

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 650 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum will be despatched as above on the 18th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to and from Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer leaves, instead at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Mangalore	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Coconadas.....	6 20
„ Tellicherry	5 19	„ Madras.....	9 23
„ Cochin	7 21	„ Negapatam	10 24
„ Quilon	8 22	„ Tuticorin.....	11 25
„ Colombo	9 23	„ Colombo	13 27
„ Tuticorin.....	11 25	„ Quilon	14 28
„ Negapatam	12 26	„ Cochin.....	15 29
„ Madras.....	13 27	„ Calicut	16 30
„ Coconada	15 29	„ Cannanore	17 1
„ Vizagapatam	15 30	„ Mangalore	18 2
„ Bimlipatam	16 30	„ Carwar.....	18 2
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	20 4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Battleton will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th March. The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oarun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurruntur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	0 6	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
Second Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, The Dhurruntur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurruntur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate ports, on the following days :—

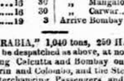
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry..	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingoria.....	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa.....	„ Monday.	Tellicherry ...	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore ...	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Thursday.	Vingoria	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Thursday.	Ratnagherry ..	„ Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month :—

March 14th, 29th, and 29th.
April 3rd, 14th, 29th, and 29th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "OTTAWA," 1,274 Tons and 200 H. P., Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th March at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, 12th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any client of theirs if such receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 9th March 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR HAVRE.

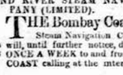
THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," Captain Rawle, to leave the end of March, has excellent accomodation for a few First and Second Class Passengers, who will landed free at Plymouth or Southampton. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

(To sail on 22nd March, 1867.)



THE well-known comfortable Passenger Ship "SUSSEX" A. 1. 1,300 Tons D. D. Wilson Commander.

For rates o passage and freight apply by letter or in person to the Commander or to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons having CLAIMS on this Company are requested to send in particulars of the same to me with as little delay as possible. A. THOMSON, Official Liquidator.

27, Meadow Street, 9th March, 1867.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).—FINAL NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims on the above Company, that particulars of the same must be forwarded to the undersigned Liquidators on or before the 13th inst.

A. C. BRICE,
KDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Liquidators.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,

27, Meadow Street, 9th March, 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 6th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Saltabone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KOHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF CANTON" arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 7th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "SEA KING," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of S. S. *Sea King*.

Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMCHUND ROYCHUND," Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "EAGLET," Ginder, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the Concerned.

Captain Ginder will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ginder.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperal Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!—NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE'S SONS begs most respectfully to inform their Customers and Public in general that they have received fresh batches of superior ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES. There are amongst them Racers, Hunters and Chargers. The horses are well worth the inspection of the public.

Byculla Stable, 1st March 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

"COCONADAS."—Just received a very superior batch of the following :—

"Burmahs," "Trichinopoly Muster," "Queen's," "Short Coringas," "French Muster," and the "new Havanna-shaped Cigar." Apply to

ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for Business on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNES-DAY 19th and 20th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
C. E. BERESFORD, Officiating Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1867.

TWO Gentlemen, residents in Middle Colaba, will be glad to meet with another to share in the Expenses of HOUSEKEEPING. Apply to "AJAX," *Bombay Gazette*.

7th March 1867.

GAS SUPPLY.—Mr. MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE, No. 53, Syed Abdool Rahimond Street, has been appointed CANVASSER to this Company and he is authorized to receive orders on their behalf.

THO. PROUD,
Agent to the Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Offices and Show Rooms, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce that in order to ensure a quick sale of their remaining stock of SINGING BIRDS, they have reduced their prices considerably.

Some fine specimens of Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Black Birds, &c. lately still on hand, they beg to recommend them to Bird Fanciers most particularly.

SCHUPPE AND BRANDMULLER,
Medow Street, next to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ઇમપીરીઅલ કોતન પ્રેસ કુમપણી (લીમિટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Street, on THURSDAY, the 14th proxime, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 22nd instant, viz.—

"That the Firm for the time being, of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in place of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, resigned; and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons."

By order of the Board of Directors,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Imperial Cotton Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.

J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.

R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (*Limited*) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,
} Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of John's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3. P. M. for the transaction of the following business :—

"To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last."

"To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. REID who retires, but is eligible for re-election."

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Auditors' Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.

2. To receive the Directors' Report.

3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.

4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, March 11th 1867.

MR. R. PARTRIDGE, RED BOOT MART, begs to announce the arrival of a further small assortment of Gents' Boots and Shoes in Patent, Enamel and Calf, to lace, and with elastic. He has also the pleasure to intimate, that from and after this date, he will be in receipt of regular *Overland* supplies of every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, &c.

R. PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

2 and 3, Hummum Street, 10th March, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries.

Baroda,		15th March.
Rajcote,	(Kattywar)	do.
Bhooj,	(Kutch)	do.
Aden,		1st April.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN,
Controller, Money Order Offices.

Controller Money Order Offices, Bombay, 11th March 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed THURSDAY the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to appoint a Trustee of the above Estate in the place of Mr. JOHN LAIDLOW SCOTT, who is about to leave India.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of Premchund Roychund.

LOST—BANK OF INDIA CERTIFICATES OF SHARES, Nos. 3434/37, number of Shares 1178/1181, amount of Shares 24 of the old issue in the name of the late Dr. W. HANBURY, any information regarding these may be handed to the Subscriber who will sell them three days from this date. J. A. BROWN.

1, Dean Lane, 13th March 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, and the days following, a QUANTITY of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe,) Booms, Masts, Boats, Iron Old, Brass Old, Copper Sheathing Old, Firewood, &c. &c., Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.
19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

TO HAND PER "ELLORA" AND "OTTAWA."

Edinburgh : Twelve Beautiful Photographs with descriptive text	8	0
Leighton's Sketches of the Old Towns of Edinburgh	8	0
Davenant and Hubert Ellis, or the Days of Richard II...	3	12
Yates' (Edmund) Land at Last	4	8
Sutton & Dawson's Dictionary of Photography	6	8
Lefroy's Hand Book for Bengal, New edition, 1867	5	0
Railways, Steamers & Telegraphs—Their Past History and Present State	2	12
Milman's History of Christianity, 3 vols *New edition*	13	8
Du Chaillu's Journey to Ashango Land	16	0
Hullah's Sacred Music for Family Use, 4to cloth ...	16	0
Boyd (Archibold) on Confession, Absolution and the Real Presence	2	12
Churchill on Diseases of Women, *fifth edition*.....	9	8
Lyra Anglicana *New edition*	10	8
Fryde's Treatise on Navigation	5	12
Campbell's My Indian Journal	12	0
St. Valentine's Pocket Book.....	2	0
Elster's Folly. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
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Also a tasteful selection of Church services and Prayer books, in Ivory, Velvet and Morocco bindings.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

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Introduction.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
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Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
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WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,16,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,800 per share.
24,00,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	99 p ct dis.
1,00,00,000	250	100	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	63 per sh.
2,00,000	200	200	8 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,00,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	90 per share.
1,00,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
7,00,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	87
1,50,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	35 ex-div.
1,00,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London Bank ...	Nominal.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Commercial, London & China ...	No quotation.
8,00,000	100	100	15	Madras Bank ...	15 p share.
1,00,000	250	125	8 p ct	Mercantile Bank of India ...	80 p c. pm.
1,50,000	250	250	10	National Bank ...	112 per sh.
1,50,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank ...	8 per share
.....	250	250	.....	General Bank ...	4 per share. [ni

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
7,50,000	500	100	8 to 24 p c	Bombay Commercial Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	40 p. share.
2,50,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China ...	40 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,00,000	10,00	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	2,100 p. s.
1,60,000	1,000	1,000	20 p c	Elphinstone Land Co.	420 per share.
1,50,000	1,000	400	.....	New Dock	100 p. s.
2,00,000	10,000	6,000	.....	Prere Land Co. ...	110 p. s.
11,0,000	2,000	900	.....	Hornby Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share.
100,000	5,000	4,00	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	550 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,10	25 p c	Port Canning ...	190 per share.
5,00,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,085 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,700
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
80,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co. ...	599 to 8 5.
120,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Francis N. Shipto, Vargas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
150,000	500	500	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co. ...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	23¼ per sh.
	£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	
	£2	£2	5 p ct	Do. Do.	No quotations.
	£10	all	3 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾.
Madras	90 Do. do. ...	98.
China ...	On demand ...	217 nominal.
China Bank Bills ...	30 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Stock	Rs. Transfer Loans ...	...	...Rs. 88½
" "	Nine Loan 1855-13 ...	...	... 92
" "	Co.'s " 1855-56 ...	...	...
" "	" " 1845-46 ...	...	... 87
" "	" " 1854-55 ...	...	...
Five per cent. Co.'s	Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	...	... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55 ...	...	... 100
Five and a half per cent.	...	...	... 103¾

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Sovereigns each ...	...	...Rs. 16-8-0
Bank of England Notes ...	...	... 10-4
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Carolus ...	...	... 2 06
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Five-Franc Pieces ...	...	... 2 23
Bar Silver ...	...	... 108-8-0
Gold Leaf ...	...	... 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	...	... 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH.

	OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned ...		250 to 260
Dholleras ...		195 to 220
Bhowanggur ...		
Broach ...		185 to 215
Oomrawuttee ...		200 to 220
Akote ...		
Khandeish ...		150 to 180
Barsee ...		
Comptas ...		230 to 235
Vingoria ...		220 to 225
Veeraval ...		150 to 175
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...		242 to 260
Akote ...		
Khandeish ...		250 to 255
Barsee ...		
Dholleras ...		245 to 260
Bhowanggur ...		
Hingunghaut ...		270 to 275
Broach ...		245 to 260
Veeraval ...		235 to 280
Vingoria ...		242 to 245

Ready Sales..... 800 to 1,000 Candies.
For Future Delivery...4,000 to 4,500 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Bell, Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Long, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from England.
Stoddart, Ensign C. M., 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty from Jacobabad.
Jacob, Lieut.-Colonel H. E., Staff Corps, enroute from Rajcote.
Watson, Major J. Staff Corps, on enroute from Peshawur
Basevi, Captain G. H., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Le Gallais, Major A. Bengal Staff Corps, enroute from
[illegible]man, Captain G. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from
[illegible]ad.
[illegible]ssistant Surgeon A. B., Royal Artillery, on
Watson, [illegible]ajor J. L., Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
[illegible]aptain 23rd Foot, on medical certificate,
[illegible], Staff Corps, on leave,
[illegible] late 11th Bengal Lancers on duty,
[illegible] Surgeon P. W., on duty, from
[illegible]adras Staff Corps, enroute from
[illegible] General of Hospitals, Medical
[illegible] Tanna.
[illegible] Bengal Infantry, on leave,
[illegible]
[illegible]MARCH 13.
[illegible]. I., on duty, to Mesan
Meer.
Price, Lieut.-Colonel G. M., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Stoddart Ensign C. H., 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Malligam.
Garriges, Surgeon J., 4th King's own, on leave, to England.
Underwood, Ensign S. E., 32nd foot, to join, to Mesan Meer. Wood, Lieut.-Colloncl H., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona. Grey, Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Gallais, Major A. L., Bombay Staff Corps, on retirement from the service, to England
Jervis, Major E. J., 11th Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Hibbert, Colonel 7 Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Smith, Lieut. S. A., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Radcliffe, Lieut.-Colonel G., 3rd Madras Cavalry, on leave, to Cape of Good Hope.
Keyes, Major J. J. H., 7th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Knight, Captain Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Smith, Lieutenant C. M, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe,
Edwardes, Lieutenant 2nd Granadiers, on leave, to Surat.
Worthington, Captain 33rd Foot, on sick leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain A, T, Reid, Staff Corps, is attached to the Poona Horse.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed with effect from 28th February.

27th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Henstone, to officiate as wing officer and Lieutenant Nicolson to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH.
13 Queen of England.....Nehn ..... Hongkong, Jan. 12.
Adon ..... Riple ..... Mauritius, Jan. 12.
Northam (s) ..... McCulloch ....Suez, Feb. 27.
Shapoorjee Hormjee ..... Nacoda ..... colombo, Feb. 20.
Phatik Barry ..... Nacoda ..... Mauritius.
Shawool Ahmed ..... Nacoda ..... Cochin, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH.
13 Meimarby ..... Caghill ..... Liverpool.
Punjab (s) ..... Day ..... Karrachee.

The P. & O. Co.'s S.S. *Baroda*, Hazelwood, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

[illegible] for Liverpool, bound to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "ELLORA," (1,575 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain WAITE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 20th March at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 18th March. Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 18th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Tuesday 19th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 9 A.M. precisely on Wednesday morning.

NOTICE.—MR CARTWRIGHT intends to proceed to England on the 20th instant, and will be happy to undertake the conduct of ANY BUSINESS which may be entrusted to his care.
2, Church Street, 12th March, 1867.

TO SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS TO SUEZ per "KOINA" on 20th instant. A First-Class LADY PASSENGER would be glad to arrange with a FEMALE PASSENGER for her assistance in keeping a Baby during the voyage. Terms liberal. Address to "KOINA" office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—The "GALLANT NEILL" has arrived from Madras and Consignees are hereby requested to send off Boats for their goods or the same will be landed at their risk and expence.

LEGGETT & Co.,
Agents for the *Gallant Neill*.

S. "SAHARA," from Liverpool, 1st February 1867. The Cargo of this vessel is now being landed at the Town Custom House ex S. S. *Northam*. Consignees are requested to take delivery of their goods without delay. GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th March. Superintendent P. & O. Co.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
અકબર કોતન પ્રેસ કુમપની (લીમીતેદ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held at its Office at 4½ P. M. on TUESDAY the 12th instant the following Resolution was duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried:

That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st February last, "That the firm for the time being of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed SECRETARIES and TREASURERS of the Company, in place of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons resigned, and that their communication to the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons" —be confirmed.

By Order,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for the said Company.
Bombay, 12th March, 1867.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ઓરીએનતલ ઇનશ્યુરનસ સોસાઅેતી.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society held at its office at 3½ P. M. on TUESDAY the 12th instant, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried viz:—

1. That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 20th February last,—" That all those risks which are now afloat should be reinsured, if practicable, in any good offices," be confirmed.

2. That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting as above,—" That the Society be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed.

3. That Messrs. Bhimjee Pursotum, Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, and Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy be appointed Liquidators with the full necessary Powers;—that they be allowed a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 to be divided amongst them and that no security be required from them.

By order,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Society.
Bombay, 12th March 1867.

A NEW ERA IN THE INDIAN DRAMATIC ANNALS.
UNRIVALLED COMBINATION OF HISTRIONIC TALENTS,
THE PUNA HINDU FEMALE DRAMATIC CORPS,
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH 1867,
When will be represented the highly Admired Melodrama
OF
MARKADEYA MUKTATA
OR
THE LIBERATION OF MARKANDEYA
to be followed by
THE GOKUL SHANTAVAN
OR
THE CONSOLATION OF GOKUL.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
CHATUR PATIVRATA
OR
THE VIRTUOUS LADY.

Box...Rs. 2; Stalls...Rs. 1½; Gallery...Rs. 1; Pit ½. Tickets to be had at the Box office.

Theatre doors open at 8, and the Performance to commence at 8½ P. M.

☞ Go and hear the graceful interviews of the Gopis (Milkmaids) in the Hindustani, Gurzati, Canarese, and Murathi languages.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.
1 Gold Watch.
2 Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.
3 Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.
4 Do. 8 do.
5 Do. 6 do.
6 Do. 4 do. Oval.
7 Do. 3 do. Book Pattern.
8 2 Bt. Gold Lockets large and Small.
9 1 Do. and 1 colored Gold.
10 1 Do. 1 do.
11 1 Do. 1 do.
12 1 Do. 1 do.
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28 1 Do. 1 do.
29 1 do. 1 do.
30 1 Do. For the lowest thrower.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Birdseye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco.	Gronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
BOMBAY—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
KURRACHEE—Messrs. McIver & Co.
MADRAS—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
COLOMBO, CEYLON—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
RANGOON—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.
Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Corporation are required, on or before the 17th day of July 1867, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to MR. WILLIAM TURQUAND and Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation, at the Asiatic Bank, situate No. 4, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said official Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor SIR JOHN STUART, at No. 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. THURSDAY the 1st day of August 1867, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudication of the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 16th day of January 1867. ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS AND NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned Official Liquidator of the Bombay Branch of the said Corporation, hereby gives NOTICE that he is prepared to accept, subject to confirmation by the Court of Chancery, proof of Debts or Claims against the said Bombay Branch, provided such proof be completed on or before the 1st day of June 1867. Creditors preferring to avail themselves of the opportunity of proving their Debts or Claims in Bombay, are required on or before the said 1st day of June 1867 to attend in person or by duly authorized Agent at the Office of the Bombay Branch of the said Corporation, situate in Rampart Row, and to produce all necessarary Vouchers and Documents in support of their Claims.

All Debts and Claims which the undersigned cannot admit as proved, will be referred to the Official Liquidators in London, with whom the Creditors must then communicate in terms of the above Notice.—Dated the 12th day of March 1867, F. W. LAWRENCE,
Official Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CONFIDENCE," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which, all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain MCKELLAR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th March.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the ESTATE OF DORABJEE PESTONJEE.—All CREDITORS to this Estate are requested to send in their Claims to the undersigned accompanied with vouchers, and made up with interest to 2nd instant.

J. M. DRENNAN,
MICAJEE QUADROS,
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, } Trustees.
No. 2, Oak Lane, 13th March 1867.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (100) one hundred per Share has been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Registered Office, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 15th April 1867.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 12th March 1867.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED),—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Bank at Surat on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 4-30 P.M. for the following purposes:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors and to consider the future proceedings of the Bank.
2nd To transfer the Registered Office of the Bank to Bombay.
3rd To elect three Directors for the ensuing year.
4th To appoint Auditors.

By order of the Directors,
MOTIRAM DULPUTRAM,
Surat, March 13th 1867. Manager in Surat.

RS. 100 REWARD.—The following Government Currency Notes:—

No. C 47933 for Rs. 1,000.
" C 14
" C 46312 for Rs. 100.
" C 34
" C 51528 for Rs. 100.

having been STOLEN YESTERDAY, the 12th instant, between Land 5 o'clock P. M., by a PUTTIWALLA named SYED KUTBOODEEN, the public are hereby warned not to receive them, PAYMENT having been STOPPED.

The above Reward of Rs. 100 will be given to any person giving such information (as will lead to his apprehension and recovery of the Notes,) to the undersigned.

CHARLES STEWART,
Bombay, 13th March 1867. *Times of India* Office.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 7 A. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot, by reason of its Liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same.
2. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
3. To pass an Extraordinary Resolution, vesting the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed with the fullest power to compromise, authorized to be given by Section 174 of the Indian Company's Act 1866.

W. LAMB, Manager.
Bombay, 14th March 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE MERWANJEE and DINSHAW MERWANJEE of Bombay, Esquires, have contracted to purchase the undermentioned PROPERTY free from incumbrances. Any person having any Claim whatever on the said Property, is requested to make the same known to me at my Office, No. 28, Meadow Street, in the City of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of March 1867.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW,
Solicitor for the Purchasers.

ALL that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, together with a Cook-room and Chawl of three apartments behind, and a small Bungalow on the North side of the said house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dhobee Taloo, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly occupied by the *Union Press* and now left vacant, containing by admeasurement 529 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 524 and is known as No. 609 and which said ground is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 21, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the stable of Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, on the West by the public Breach Candy Road, on the North by the passage leading to Jamboolwady, and on the South by the house of Burjorjee Nanabhoy.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH.

NEW FEATS.

GRAND CHANGE IN THE PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class .....Rs. 1

Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only.
Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A.M.
A number of Private Boxes fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.
Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8½.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on TO-DAY THURSDAY, 14th March, at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa* will be closed on TO-DAY THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th proximo.

Mauritius Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hours as that fixed by the Regular Overland Mail viz. at 7 A.M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A.M.

March ...	27th	April ...	24th
April ...	3rd	May ...	4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers to India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

March ... 22nd | April ... 4th

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

NO. IV. VOL II.,

ILLUSTRATIONS:

CARTOON—Our Artist's Sketch of the Kennery trip.
HALF SHEET—The ingenious Mr. Jones.
QUARTER SHEET—Our Sentimental Contributor.
D. P. W.
Cause and Effect.
Cupid and Valentine: and other V[illegible].

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23	4 per Annum (in advance).
" "	2	8 per Month.
Town Edition. "	20	0 per Annum (in advance).
" "	2	0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under...	Rs.	4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ...	"	0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Mar. 5	LAHORE ...	Mar 6
AGRA ...	Mar. 9	LONDON ...	Feb. 18
ALLAHABAD ...	Mar. 8	MAURITIUS ...	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb. 26	MADRAS ...	Mar. 8
ALEXANDRIA ...	Feb. 2	MALTA ...	Feb. 15
BANGALORE ...	Mar. 6	MEERUT ...	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA ...	Mar. 7	OOTACAMUND ...	Mar. 7
CAPE ...	Dec. 19	OUDH ...	Mar. 6
CEYLON ...	Mar. 2	PENANG ...	Feb. 24
FRANCE ...	Feb. 19	PUNJAUB ...	Mar. 6
HONGKONG ...	Feb. 15	SUEZ ...	Feb. 27
KURRACHEE ...	Mar. 9	SINGAPORE ...	Feb. 21

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867.

OUR weekly contemporary has recently broken out in a new form, and has been favouring us with articles "by a Parsee young gentleman" and "communicated by a native gentleman." The perusal of these contributions gives rise to a few reflections on what may be legitimately expected from any journal, as to style and quality. It is clear that, in all periodical publications, solidity and finish should be in the direct ratio of the intervals of production. A quarterly should contain more laboured thought than a monthly; a monthly should be more contemplative than a weekly; a weekly less flippant and impulsive than a daily. This is found to be usually the case; time corrects its own errors, and mistakes and inaccuracies are therefore seldom to be looked for in the less frequent publications. Moreover a vast number of subjects, sufficient unto the day, sink out of sight below the surface of the mind and are no more seen. The topics of the quarter, which withstand the wear and tear of a three months' interval, are indeed few, and must necessarily be tough. The natural result of these considerations is to be found on examination of the various periodicals which reach our shores. First we take the ponderous *Quarterly* or the massive *Edinburgh*. Few persons can read a number of either fairly through. Some read one part of the *Review*, some another, some skim like a swallow over the surface but fail to find anything to their taste. Indeed, there occasionally appear articles which we believe no fellow can get through—except for a bet. On the other hand, of course, every now and then, we find in the quarterlies articles of surpassing power and interest, far beyond what any other periodical can produce. Still the general effect is that of heavy dulness, which the public cannot stand more than four times a year. The monthly Magazines next claim our attention. In them we find that the great end is attractiveness, they are nothing if not popular. The harsh technicalities and scientific obscurities of quarterly articles disappear, and their place is filled by playful paraphrases, and humorous or sensational illustrations. Thus if a quarterly states that the major axis of the earth's orbit is three millions of miles less than was formerly supposed, the monthly tells us that Daniel Lambert used to eat fifty dozen of oysters a day, and therefore would require a hundred and sixteen billions of quadrillions fewer of those molluscs to support him on a solar journey by express train at sixty miles an hour, than would be necessary according to the ancient calculation. Still the Magazines find it hard work to be lively, and call in the aid of novels and tales; some flimsy and concluded in one number, some more substantial and continued over several months. This resource is denied to the quarterly, for people will not wait three months for the next chapter. The *Fortnightly Review* furnishes us with an instance of the disregard of these considerations; it originally came out twice a month, and tried to be nearly as solid as the quarterlies, though not quite. It was, however, obliged to adopt the Magazine expedient of enlivening itself with a novel, which seemed singularly out of place among the serious essays which composed the bulk of the periodical. Still it was unsuccessful, and now, in spite of its name, appears but once a month. The French *Revue des Deux Mondes* we believe gave the idea to the *Fortnightly*, but the original seems to have overlooked the great difference between the surrounding circumstances of the two. The *Revue* is *facile princeps* in France, it has no rivals worthy of the name, while the *Fortnightly* had to start against a host of competitors, who were already strong in popular favour. Powerful and well-supported as the *Revue* is, it sometimes shows signs of falling off; we occasionally find terribly dull numbers, in which the solid articles bear marks of fortnightly haste and superficiality, rather than of the depth which should characterise the chief serial of a great nation. It endeavours to enliven itself with fiction, and usually purveys excellent fare in this line, but now and then presents very weak tales, or resorts to the unworthy device of translating English novels.

Among our weeklies the *Saturday Review* reigns supreme. Its biting satire and amusing wickedness have secured for it a great number of readers, and several imitators. The chief peculiarity of this class of periodical is the introduction of social essays, which are wonderfully pungent and delightful reading. The political articles in large print are admirably clear and incisive, while the reviews of new books, when malignant, are perhaps more witty than any other kind of literature. Any book is sure to sell well if reviewed in the *Saturday*, whether noticed favourably or otherwise; in fact the most taking review is found to be one which taxes a novel with immorality and pandering to vice, and gives the most highly flavoured passages in proof of its judgment. Reviews of books, however, and political articles have existed for a long time. The especial pride of the *Saturday* is the establishment of the social essay as a work of art. Though new weekly, these secular sermons may be read when long out of date; there is, as a rule, nothing necessarily ephemeral about them, though occasionally one may be found which is adapted but to a particular season. These are the highest class of journalistic art, and are appreciated by the highest class of educated intelligence.

These is another description of weekly paper which is simply made up of the daily ones boiled down; this requires no particular mention. Between the two, we find a small class which would like to resemble the former, but is forced, by press of circumstances, into a certain similitude with the latter. Our local *Review* and the *Friend of India* offer favourable specimens of this intermediate class. In both we have the political articles with occasionally a social one, and more rarely a review. In both the political essays are fairly solid and reflective as becomes a weekly paper; but the social essays are apt to fall off in quality: and now we come back to the point from which we started; what ought we to expect in this matter from the *Bombay Saturday Review*? The answer we think must be instruction and amusement. In this view, we beg to protest against the essays we referred to at the commencement of this article. If the object of their insertion is to show that foreigners can write fair grammar and evolve stupendous English without tying it into much of a knot, well and good; we are delighted to grant that, and do not require any further demonstration. But if these productions are given to the reader for his benefit on account of their own intrinsic value, why should we be informed that they are the work of a "Parsee "young gentleman" or a "native gentleman"? It is no doubt very curious to see a person without hands paint a picture with his toes, but the result is not likely to be valuable as a work of art. The picture dealer will have none of it. With reference to the articles themselves, they are perfectly harmless—so much may safely be said in their favour. It cannot be injurious to us to learn that it was a mistake to give a high premium for Eastern Financials, or that, though we had a good deal of money two or three years ago, we had not as much as some people thought; that we brought on a crisis by allowing our credit to become unduly inflated. Some of us may possibly have discovered these things a week or so before the "Parsee young "gentleman" called in Cicero, Buckle, and Roderick Dhu, to his aid in expounding the fallacy of our late finance. It must not be supposed, however, that sordid gain and filthy lucre absorb entirely the native mind, and admirers of the Laureate will be glad to learn that "Science is not the hangman of poetry, and although we will lose for the future some beautiful conceits about the rainbow, the dewdrop, or the tear, we will gain more by importing the new ideas of science into the region of imagination." If the *Review* would not

THE REPORTED MURDER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We understand that Government have received a communication from Zanzibar, through a Naval officer in Bombay, stating that Dr. Livingstone has been murdered in the interior of Africa a few stages beyond the western shores of Lake Nyassa. This information was brought to Zanzibar by one of the Doctor's Arab followers, named Moosa, who states that his master was at the time he met with his death a short distance in advance of his party when he was suddenly set upon by a number of savages belonging to the Mafite tribe. It is said that some of the Doctor's people (after their master was attacked) fired upon his assailants and that he was then cut down with battle-axes, a blow from one of which inflicted a mortal wound in the neck which is believed to have caused instantaneous death. The attendants of the murdered traveller with the rest of the party who were near, excepting Moosa who managed to secrete himself behind a tree, shared a similar fate to their leader. It is also stated that Dr. Livingstone when the savages first came upon him fired two shots into them from a double-barrelled gun.

The above information was brought to Bombay by the ship *Andaman* which arrived here from Zanzibar on Tuesday, having left the former port on the 31st December last.

When Dr. Livingstone left Bombay last year he took with him a havildar and eleven men belonging to the Marine Battalion; one of these died at Zanzibar and the remainder of them went on with Dr. Livingstone into the interior; four of them were lost in the forests. There were also ten African boys who had been brought up as the Nassick Institution who accompanied the Doctor from Bombay and ten African men who joined them at Zanzibar. The party then proceeded on their way, and, after they had been travelling for about three months, most of the men belonging to the Marine Battalion fell sick in consequence of having to carry the baggage and stores, the bullocks which Dr. Livingstone had taken with him from Bombay having all died or been disabled on the road. The Doctor then decided upon sending these men back to Zanzibar, but the havildar insisted upon accompanying the Doctor. The five men then set out on their return journey; but one of them falling sick had to be left behind; the others made the best of their way to Zanzibar, and three of them were sent on to Aden, where they remained for upwards of two months when they were conveyed to Bombay. These men since their return, it is worth remarking, have never said a word about the murder of Dr. Livingstone. The remaining man was shipped on board the *Andaman* which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, and he says that while he was at Zanzibar some of the Seedies belonging to the party came in, and that it was from them he heard that Dr. Livingstone had been killed by the savages on account of his persisting in proceeding in a certain direction in opposition to their wishes.

The Secretary to Government Political Department very courteously placed the following communication at our disposal yesterday. It shows that no confidence can be placed in the statements of the men who have returned to Bombay.

From the Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

ZANZIBAR, 26TH JANUARY 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of an intention expressed in my last despatch concerning the asserted death of Dr. Livingstone, I have personally made enquiries, amongst the traders of Keelwa Koinga and have gathered information there which tends to throw discredit on the statement of the Johanna men who allege that they saw their leader dead.

The evidence of the Nyassa traders strengthens the suspicion that these men abandoned the traveller when he was about to traverse the Majeli haunted district, and for aught they know to the contrary Dr. Livingstone may yet be alive.

I purpose sending details by the next mail; and I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. E. SEWARD.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Bill for the reorganisation of the French army has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. It is extremely unpopular in France.

The extra Bombay Mail of February 20th reached Suez on the 5th inst.

The extra Bombay Mail of February 26th left Suez for Bombay on the 8th inst.

The following had not been published on the departure of the Mail of the 18th from London:

BERLIN, 18TH FEB.

The King and the Crown Prince proceed to-morrow on a visit to the Saxon Court.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT G. W. PRICE, Executive Engineer, Jeypore, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate.

As we announced the other day, Dr. W. G. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months.

MAJOR W. NEMBHARD, Deputy Commissioner 1st Class, Central Provinces, has obtained a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

WE understand that Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed Acting Legal Remembrancer to Government, in room of Mr. Scoble.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March.....	"Manoverer"	.....	Faulwetter.
Overture	"Liebesbrunnen"	...	Balfe.
Selection...(Op.)	"La Fille du Regiment.....		Donizetti.
Valse	"Jullieus Last		Jullien.
Selection	"Le Pre aux Cleres"		Herold.
Quadrille	"Crystal Palace"	...	Vogler.
Galop.....	"Harum Scarum"	...	Cassidy.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this day by the P. and O. S. N. Co's. Steamer *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden—Mrs. Dunn.

For Marseilles—Mr. L. A. Bulmer.

For Southampton—Mr. H. C. Ashworth, Captain Worthington and Mr. H. Johnson.

For Gibraltar—Mr. J. J. L. Pinto.

LOSS OF THE "MEWA."—We are sorry to hear that recent information received in Bombay from Zanzibar reports the total loss of the ship *Mewa*, on the 2nd of December last, on Latham Island, some 70 or 80 miles to the southward of Zanzibar. The vessel was bound for London with a valuable cargo of ivory and other costly goods. We understand that the ivory has been recovered and are glad to be able to state that the whole of the crew were saved, and several of them have come on to Bombay. The *Mewa* was a beautiful new combination ship of 483 tons, and was built expressly for the Zanzibar trade and belonged to Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.

THE following passengers arrived on Tuesday night, per B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. *Kurrachee*, Captain A. Cottier, from Kurrachee:—Major and Mrs. J. Le Gallais and child, Major Dickson, Mrs. Morse and child, Captain Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Corbett and child, Captain Worthington, Captain Lee, Ensign Stoddart, Captain Griffiths, Captain Screvenel, Captain and Mrs. Thighe and child, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Captain and Mrs. Basevi, Mrs. Murray and child, Major and Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. Ashworth, Mrs. Melville and child, Mrs. Allen, Colonel and Mrs. Phillpott and child, Mrs. MacQueen, Mr. Rodgie, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Negroponte, Mr. Bulmer, Mr. Langley, and Dr. Sylvester.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 7th, 9th and 11th March.
Form Continent of Europe, 9th and 11th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 6 hours 0 minute to 0 hour 20 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of 12th to 8 P. M. of the 13th March were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra	17	4	4 28
" Calcutta via Madras ...	39	28	31 39
" Madras	16	40	15 20

KURRACHEE, 13TH, 11-47 A.M.—Direct line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted.

MAHABLESHWUR, 13TH, 12-15 P. M.—Office opened this day.

GOA, 13TH 5-53 P. M.—Interruption Carwar since 2-53 P. M.

A COURSE of lectures in connection with the Mechanics' Institution, begun some time ago but interrupted on account of the many other attractions which the approaching departure of Sir Bartle Frere called forth, is to be resumed on Friday the 22nd inst., when the Rev. Dr. Wilson will discourse on "The Oriental Mercantile Classes of Bombay." We understand that Mr. A. T. Crawford, the Rev. W. B. Keer, and Mr. E. Chapple have promised to give lectures, and that one is expected also from Mr. Rivett-Carnac.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

THE half-yearly meeting of this company was held on February 15 at the offices, Moorgate-street; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair. An abstract of the report has appeared in our columns.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the board had fulfilled their promise to arrange for the capital of this company being recognized in any new measures for carrying out telegraphic communication with the East. The board had never relaxed their exertions, and anticipated an early and satisfactory termination to their negotiations. The subject had now been taken up in earnest by men whose high character and enlarged experience in similar works would afford the best security to the public that this urgently needed great work would now be carried out with a completeness which would leave nothing to be desired. The most perfect cable that past experience could suggest would be laid by the most complete machinery that could be constructed, under the supervision of those eminent men who had already accomplished so great results in the Atlantic and Persian Gulf, with the advantage in the working of being independent of reliance on foreign land lines, which had partially marred the otherwise signal success of both those works. As they would probably be soon called together to approve and confirm the arrangements the board had made on their behalf, he need not say more than that the public might now, with some confidence, look forward to such a combination of all interests as would insure the early connection of Great Britain with India, China and Australia by direct deep-sea lines, through which messages could be conveyed with speed, regularity, and certainty apparently unattainable under ordinary circumstances on land lines, traversing different countries. The Red Sea section, as being the earliest required, would probably be the first executed, the others following in rapid succession.

Mr. Peel seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending December 31 last, payable on February 15, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. P. P. Blyth and the Hon. J. Byng, were re-elected, and also Mr. J. A. Franklin, the retiring auditor. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—*Overland Mail.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Gunnoo Sonoo was charged with stealing a turban, of the value of twelve rupees, the property of Rama Mahadeo. The prisoner entered the prosecutor's house and was walking away with his turban, when a child named Rama, ran to alarm and he was apprehended by a policeman. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes.

THEFT.—Nurbheram Muncharam, a cloth merchant keeping a warehouse in the market, laid an information against his servant Purshotum Poonuram, and applied for a warrant for his apprehension on a charge of theft. On the 6th inst., deponent went out on business leaving the shop in charge of his servant; and on coming back from his return to the shop, missed from it Rs. 250 in cash and Rs. 200 in currency notes, and found that the servant had gone away. He searched for him, but could not find him, and believed from information he had received that he was concealing himself at a village in the Ahmedabad zillah. His Worship granted a summons against Purshotum Poonjaram on the above information.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CARELESS DRIVING.—Cassum Ebram, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his hack buggy in Kharra tank street in a rash and negligent manner. The prisoner was arrested as he was driving furiously early on Tuesday morning. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 25.

THEFT.—Gopall Amboo was charged with stealing brass pots and articles of wearing apparel belonging to Bissa Dhurmoo; and pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18th FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Northam*, Captain McCulloch, with the Overland Mail of the above date arrived in harbour at about a quarter to 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Suez on the 27th ult. at 1-5 A. M. and Aden on the 5th inst. at 11-55 A. M. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS:—

From Southampton.

Mrs. Mathews,	Mrs. C. Nicholson,
Ensign Grubb,	" Orchard,
Cornet Hammond,	Mr. G. Grove,
Mrs. J. A. Shepherd,	" J. P. Kerst,
Mr. T. Forrest,	Mrs. Fox and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Sturrock,	Mr. F. Moore,
Mr. J. Saunders,	" J. Newby,
Assist. Surgeon Cockell,	" H. Hughes,
Mr. Vining,	Mrs. Collins,
Mrs. L. Estrange,	Miss Ann Gibbons,
Mr. Munro,	Mr. Pow,
" J. Robins,	" T. Carley,
" F. Wright,	" J. Woodward,
" F. W. Allen,	" H. Winterbourne.
Mrs. M. Gray,	

From Marseilles.

Mrs. and Miss Bacon,	Mrs. Frazer Hore,
Major and Mrs. Shepherd,	Dr. and Mrs. Brandis,
Miss Maxwell,	Miss Hall,
Captain and Mrs. Mignon,	Mr. J. Herbert,
Mrs. Saunders & 2 children,	" Watson,
Lieut. Jacob,	" Bean.

From Aden.

Mr. Stevens, Mr. J. P. Hellendoal.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, Feb. 13.)

THE Government have drawn up a series of thirteen resolutions on the subject of Reform, which are to be brought before the House of Commons on February 25.

The resolutions have met with little favour from the Liberals, and a meeting of the party is to be held at Mr. Gladstone's residence on February 21st, to decide what course shall be adopted with respect to them.

The Reform demonstration in London, on February 11th, passed off quietly. The numbers who took part in it were less than on the former occasion.

A large number of strangers, believed to be Fenians, appeared in Chester on February 11th, with intention, it is supposed, of surprising Chester Castle. The precautions taken by the authorities, however, prevented the attempt being made.

There has been a Fenian rising in the county of Kerry. The telegraph wires were cut, and Killarney was threatened, but a large military force having been despatched to the district, the insurgents, who were very few in number, have dispersed.

Sir Hugh Cairns and Lord Justice-General M'Neil are to be raised to the peerage as law. Lords.

Mr. S. Laing has been elected a director and vice-chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Col. Nelson, and Lieut. Brand have been examined at Bow-street, and again remanded. The Government has undertaken their defence.

Major-General C. W. M. Balder has been appointed colonel of the 17th Lancers, and Lieut-General D. Dixon colonel of the 104th Regiment, Major-General G. Bell has been transferred to the colonelcy of the 32nd Foot, and Major-General W. G. Gold to the 52nd.

The French Chambers were opened on February 14th by the Emperor.

The Italian Ministry having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, Parliament has been dissolved, and the Ministry has been reconstructed, Baron Ricasoli retaining the premiership.

The elections to the North German Parliament are largely in favour of the Liberals. Count Bismarck was defeated in Berlin, but has been returned by ten different electoral colleges.

President Johnson is, it is stated, about to propose a new plan of reconstruction.

The French troops are leaving Mexico.

There has been an increased demand for money, and the supply has somewhat diminished.

The price of Consols to-day is 90¼ to 90⅝ for money, and 90⅝ for account (March 7th.)

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieutenent-General G. J. Wilson, Bengal Infantry, Major W. N. Pace, Madras Retired List, Lord Feversham, Sir Arthur Magenis, Sir W. M. E. Milner, Bart., General J. R. Coryton, and Lieutenant-General R. Connor.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, Feb. 18.)

THERE is again something of a lull in our domestic politics. The past week opened briskly and ended languidly. Our last paper left Mr. Disraeli propounding to the House of Commons the great scheme of evasion by which he proposed to keep himself and his colleagues as long as possible, in their places. A considerable number of people went down to Westminster to hear what he had to say; but on the whole the excitement was not as keen as might have been expected, and the result was a disappointment. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer would labour under the disadvantage of working "against collar" was certain. Speaking on his own account he was little likely to be in earnest; as the representative and mouthpiece of his party, he could not feel otherwise than that, yielding to stern necessity, he was doing what was altogether repulsive to most of them. He knew that, try as they might to gulp it down, their gorge rose against the unpalatable compound, and that the attempt to appear to like it was simply unnatural. It was impossible, indeed, not to pity a man of genius like Mr. Disraeli reduced to so sorry a plight. His own natural instinct and tendencies, if not stifled and suppressed by hard Tory training, might have been all in favour of popular movements; but he has worn the mask so long that his features have caught its likeness, and, as an actor, he must have felt that with the role of the Reformer assigned to him, he was playing a part not suited to him. Or if it so happend that the old Adam was not wholly extinct within him, he must have been painfully alive to the fact that the friends and fellow-labourers who listened to him hated every word that he was saying in favour even of a dilution of Reform. There is a Nemesis in insincerity which is not to be escaped. Mr. Disraeli's speech was a poor, tame effort, because he was not—because he felt that he was not—in earnest. He was put up to make the best of a bad business, and we think better of him for having failed. We have heard it said of a man that nothing indicated his natural love of truth more than his manner of telling a lie. Now Mr. Disraeli spoke on Monday night as one who knew that he was in a false position, who did not like it, and who could not help showing that he did not. There is some sign of grace in this. And, if not too honest, he must have been a great deal too clever, not to know that when he deprecated the action of party in his opponents, and appealed to their moderation and forbearance, what was before merely pity must have curdled into contempt. Now, all this is very much to be deplored. The spectacle is not edifying. John Bull may like a Conservative or he may like a Reformer. But to whichsoever side he may incline he likes the genuine thing. The man who nails his colours to the mast and and fights to the death, right or wrong, is entitled to respect; but to trim sails and fight under false colours is not respectable. This great-go of Tory Reform is, therefore in a measure popular with the country. Ministers have gained a little time, and on this day week they are to state their views more fully. Having succeeded in turning out the Russell-Gladstone cabinet by a party move, they declare all party movements to be unfair, and they hope that there will be "no retaliation." The Russell-Gladstone party are thinking over this. At present they do not seem to be disposed to retaliate. And we believe that if Mr. Disraeli were to bring forward an acceptable scheme of Reform, they would accept it without reference to the source from which it emanates. But the language now used is simply this:—"If we liked the measures, we would not oppose the men." A meeting of Liberal members is to be held in the course of the week, when the whole question is to be discussed, and the procedure determined upon. There are conflicting opinions as to the course that will be pursued. But judging by the opinions expressed out-of-doors by the public and by the press, we should say that the present scheme of Reform cannot be accepted by the Liberal party; and if then the Conservatives, rather than leave office, are content to give more, abdicating their ministerial functions, and becoming the mere patient tools of the majority, it becomes a question whether the country will consent to be governed by a Cabinet of dukes, a new order of things will be originated. A Government clerk will descend to the level of a Government clerk: who is compelled to execute measures of which he may not approve—nay, indeed, below that level, for the Government clerk does not obtain office on the score of a certain class of proclivities, and then abandon them all to keep it.

On the whole, therefore, to anyone regarding the present Conservative Ministry as an assembly of high-minded English gentlemen, it must be a matter of deep regret that they will yield, little by little, to the dictates of the House, and bring in a Reform Bill such as their opponents might have introduced. They cannot do it without placing themselves in a very humiliating position; and this is so obvious, that it seems little likely that the blue blood of the Stanleys and the Cecils flows so sluggishly through their veins as to suffer them to consent to become the lacqueys of the House of Commons. It is thought, indeed, by many that if the "moderation and forbearance" which they seek from their opponents be granted to them, and if they be left to shape and fashion their reform measures in accordance with the wishes of Parliament, there are members of the Ministry who cannot be brought thus to eat their own words, and, therefore, that the Cabinet is likely to fall to pieces for want of internal cohesion. It is to be observed that in estimating the chances of continuance or of change, one can hardly take into account the probability of a dissolution of Parliament. Lord Derby could scarcely recommend such a course to the Queen with any prospect of strengthening himself by its adoption; for although what are called the "Government boroughs"—which, however, are less and less Government boroughs every year—may be thus gained to the Conservatives, in the present temper of the country and appeal to it would be a hazardous experiment, little likely to result in any gain to Lord Derby and his friends—and one, too, out of which might come tumults and contentions of a very unpleasant and embarrassing kind. On the whole, therefore, it would seem to be extremely doubtful whether Lord Derby's Government will last out the present session.

The Reform Demonstration on Monday last was not a great success, though the weather was unusually fine. It went off very quietly, and the public inconvenience resulting from it was by no means as great as was expected. The numbers which paraded the streets were not so numerous as on the former occasion; but the subsequent meeting at the Agricultural Hall was of a more important character. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Derby-Disraeli party. Two or three members of the House of Commons had gone from Westminster to Islington, after hearing the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and had announced the whole affair as a pretentious sham. One of them said that it had been his misfortune to listen for two or three hours to a man solemnly enunciating that of which he did not believe a word. Mr. Beales, Mr. Potter, and their friends are as earnest and active as ever, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the fire which they have kindled, from the seemingly cold ashes of popular enthusiasm, is burning steadily at the present time.

Although Reform resolutions and Reform demonstrations engaged public attention so greatly last week, there was a not unimportant diversion which for a time at least caused most of us to forget the fate of Ministers and the representation of the people. Fenianism of which for some time but little had been heard, suddenly put forth a spasm of activity both in England and in Ireland. Most unexpectedly, at the beginning of the week, London was startled by the announcement that a large body of Fenians had proceeded from Liverpool and other places to Chester, and were threatening the castle, in which were stored large numbers of stands of arms. Some people received this with incredulity—we are always incredulous with respect to insurrectionary movements in this tranquil country—and could see only a Monday holiday-party or a crowd of roughs scenting a prize-fight, with a panic-stricken mayor and court of aldermen in the background. But others, and among them men in authority, including the Home Secretary and the Commander-in-Chief, took a different view of the matter. The news was privately discussed in the House of Commons on Monday evening, whilst Mr. Disraeli was speaking, and as the Duke of Cambridge was under the Gallery, the matter was soon settled, and a battalion of the Guards was sent off by a special train to Chester. Lord Grosvenor, who is member for the borough and commandant of the yeomanry, went down immediately to judge for himself, and he telegraphed to Lord Elcho that the affair was really serious, and that mischief had been prevented only by timely precautions. This telegram was read out on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons, to the satisfaction of Mr. Walpole, who in the meantime had been accused of taking unnecessary alarm, if not of being victimised by a hoax. A few days afterwards, the "serious" view of the case derived additional confirmation from intelligence received that the Fenians were very active in Ireland—especially in the neighbourhood of Killarney—and that some serious riots were apprehended. There was no scepticism in or out of the House of Parliament on this occasion. Even the journal which of all others had sneered most at "poor Mr. Walpole," prominently declared that "this time it is no false alarm, calling the Guards from their beds, but a real alert, wakening up the garrison of Ireland. Before the House met, rumours were flying about that there was fighting in the streets of Dublin, portending a general insurrection in Ireland, and a question was speedily put to the Home Secretary, whose repose the Fenians have once more disturbed. The benches on both sides were full, and Mr. Walpole was listened to with eager attention while he again narrated his experiences as domestic Minister of War. ..... What Mr. Walpole had to tell the House was not much, but it was quite enough to excite attention. The Fenian outbreak in Ireland, whatever may be its proportions now, began on Wednesday morning or Tuesday night; for the Home Secretary had hardly recovered from his Chester campaign when he learnt with a sigh that the telegraphic wires had been cut in the south-west of Ireland. His mind was soon relieved, however, and he was saved from any very rash act by speedily learning that the damage had been repaired. But the comfort thus derived was short; for quickly came a message announcing the actual outburst of rebellion, the sack of a police station and a police barrack. For full details of this foolish outburst we must refer our readers to another part of our paper. There is a report that Mr. Head-Central Stephens is the prime mover; and that the orderly who was shot by the insurgents, not mortally, was wounded by Stephens himself, and that there is every chance of catching the leaders; but probably, in those who have put forward the story the wish may be father to the thought, and the would-be assassins may be a person of much less note.

The domestic intelligence of the week has been sufficiently interesting to absorb nearly all the space devoted to our summary of events. But the present state of political affairs in France is extremely interesting and suggestive; and we must, as they further develope themselves, invite the attention of our readers to them. The year 1867, however, will be the year of the great Exhibition, and Louis Napoleon's personal interest in its success (which we believe to be a sincerity, and not a blind) may be taken in some sort as a guarantee that for the present, at all events, he has no warlike designs Meanwhile, it may be sufficient to observe that he is concentrating his energies on great constitutional reforms and endeavouring to divert the minds of the people from the great sore of the aggrandizement of Prussia.

CAPTAIN JERVIS.—We (*Daily News*) understand that Captain Jervis will in a few days arrive in England, to sue from the fountain-head for that justice which under the circumstances he could not expect at Simla. For upwards of three months he patiently waited on at Calcutta, hoping that the decision passed, against the wish of the court, by one who combined in his own person the characters of personal enemy private prosecutor, and judge, and who did not think it repugnant to justice and decency (the unbiassed criminal code of India, therefore is available) would come to keep in his own hands the trial of a prisoner in whose conviction he was personally interested, might be set aside by the home powers. But red tape, or some other obstacles, stops the way; and this Captain Jervis, confidently relying on the justice of the home authorities, and, if necessary, on the protection which Parliament grants to the humblest, hopes to remove by his exertions in person.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*February* 11.

REFORM.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

THE paragraph of the Queen's Speech relating to the representation of the people having been read at the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was loudly cheered by his supporters, proceeded to give his promised explanation of the Ministerial views, reminding the House at the outset that in the paragraph just read her Majesty appealed to them to divest themselves of all party spirit in dealing with this question. The meaning the Government attached to this paragraph was that Parliamentary Reform ought not to be made a party question, but to decide the fate of Ministries—(there there was a slight laugh from below the gangway on the Opposition side)—and for this reason—that all parties had attempted to deal with the question. In 1854, 1859, 1860, and 1861, long and elaborate retrospect of the Reform question, Mr. Disraeli traced to the disfranchisement of the labouring classes in 1832 the seeds of the present demand for a change. Lord Sidmouth, Lord Althorp, Lord Grey at the time, and while repudiating the idea that the claims of the working classes had been treated in the House of Commons in a disrespectful or dilatory spirit—the fault he found was that they had been met too often in an exclusive way, which would do away with the present quiet—he denied that any scheme had yet been introduced which was calculated to settle the controversy. As it was the House of Commons—not a political party or any political leader—that had disturbed the settlement of 1832, so it was the House of Commons, and not any party, which had baffled every effort to pass a new Reform Bill. When that attempt at disturbance was commenced, Ministers determined to meet the opposition to any Parliamentary Reform a principle of action, and they had never opposed the second reading of any of the bills introduced since 1850; nor did the question, he asserted, assume a party character until the year of defeat of Russell's resolution. The House could not endure a repetition of the manœuvres of 1859; it could not endure that the measure should be thrown out on some cunning or captious point of detail. Objections might be made to any measure by population. One was that it would cause delay, but he contended that that need not be, and that had not been the result in the few cases in which the House had proceeded by resolution. Another objection was that the resolution was too precise, that it was reduced to a certain extent, but no one could be more desirous than the Government that the resolution should be as precise as possible. He hoped the House would decide on what principle they meant to reconstruct the constituent body of Commons—whether on the principle of the English constitution, or on the principle of any other country. Her Majesty's Government contended that if the House would agree to the resolutions it would be on the principles of the English constitution. There was no doubt that the House of Commons had assumed a position in relation to the other states of the realm which was never contemplated in the days of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. Two centuries ago the House practically obtained the taxing power, and from that moment every class ought to be represented in it, because there alone they could defend their property. The influence of the peerage in that House was not a denial of its rights, but a deference to its authority. The Government could countenance no course which would alter the character of the House of Commons; and they saw no security for maintaining that character which would not give to any class, whether high or low, a preponderating power in it. The Legislative Assembly of France and the House of Representatives in Washington were both of them distinguished assemblies, but they consisted of them governed the country in which they sat, because in both cases they were elected by one class. With this view, and considering the violent and pernicious doctrines that were now circulated, it was not desirable to give the representation of that House into the hands of any one class. Coming to the resolutions to be submitted, he should ask the House to affirm a resolution that rating should be the basis of the borough franchise. But he could not now state the extent to which the borough franchise should be lowered. The law of rating in itself was in an unsatisfactory state, and his honourable friend the Under-Secretary (Mr. Hunt) had given notice of a bill on this subject. On the important question of redistribution of seats, resolutions would be proposed in harmony with the principles by which the vast and varied interests of the empire secured a representation in the House, the Government being fully conscious that by any attempt to obtain artificial symmetry the character of the House might be changed, and its authority destroyed. The resolutions would lay down that no borough should be wholly disfranchised, except in cases where systematic corruption was proved; that representation should be extended to boroughs now unrepresented whose circumstances demanded it; and would provide for the extension of boundaries. On this last point Mr. Disraeli dwelt at some length, arguing that, the 11,000,000 county population was represented by 162 members, while the borough population of 9,500,000 had 324 members, the county population had a right to complain if their representation was interfered with by the borough population —an injustice now existing, and which would be increased by the proposed reduction of the county franichise—from the overflow of many boroughs beyond the boundaries fixed in 1832. Halifax, for instance, if its boundaries were not widened, would contribute to the constituency of the West Riding a large band of voters whose sympathies and interests were borough, not county. At the same time he repudiated any desire to prevent the blending of country and urban populations which was inevitable and desirable—the Government only intended to remedy an injustice; and he defended himself from the imputation of endeavouring to eliminate all independence from the country representation and to have it over to the landlords and farmers, showing that while these classes, including farm labourers, only amounted to 2,000,000, there remained in the counties over and above them a scattered village population, as it was statistically called, of 7,000,000—the backbone of the country, including that most valuable of all classes, the county freeholders. Mr. Disraeli here made a smart allusion to Mr. Goldwin Smith, whom he designated, amidst loud laughter, as "a rampant lecturer that went about the country maligning men and things." "Under the thin veil of a dissertation upon the times of Charles I. he attacked the House of Commons, and, after referring to two illustrious men who then existed in it, he went out of his way to make an attack on me, which was no great matter. (A laugh.) He said, 'Where are now the 14,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire?' Why, they are exactly where you might expect to find them—they are in the county of Buckingham. (Loud laughter.) I could pardon this wild man—(a laugh)—for he may have had no great experience of life beyond the cloisters of a college; but I cannot so easily forgive grave statesmen who always treat the population of the counties as if it consisted of nothing but tenant-farmers. (Cheers.) Why, sir, there is no subject on which so much exaggeration exists as this subject of the occupying tenants of counties. They have not increased in the same one-fifth of the constituencies, and their number has been divided between the two great parties of the State. How is it possible, then, that they could have exercised the influence which is alleged? Why, in my own county, the constituency of which, according to the returns, consists of nothing but tenant-farmers, there are but 1,200 occupying tenants out of 6,000 voters; and yet you won't do justice to the counties, because somebody has indicted you for extravagant representations to believe that nobody lives in them but landlords, farmers, and labourers!" (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman, who had begun to show unwonted signs of physical exhaustion, then brought his speech (which, however, only lasted for an hour 20 minutes) to a close as follows:—"I have thus, sir, endeavoured as far as I could to place before the House the course which her Majesty's Government propose to take upon this great question, which has been so long discussed, and the discussion upon which they feel it so necessary to bring to a conclusion—I hope a satisfactory one. I have stated not only the course which her Majesty's Government propose to the House, and which they earnestly hope the House will adopt; but I have also endeavoured to convey to them, as I could, without reserve—(cheers and a laugh)—the spirit in which these resolutions are framed. (Cheers.) I say "without reserve," because I could have signified our policy and waited for discussions upon the matter; but I thought it would rather facilitate our proceedings if I did without reserve impress on the House the general principles on which we wish to act, and the spirit in which we do act. Don't let the House suppose that we are seeking them to go into committee and allow us to propose resolutions because we are angling for a policy. We are not angling for a policy. We have distinct principles which will guide us, and which we wish the House to sanction. But there are several subjects besides those which I have indicated, if not of equal still of very great importance in the happy settlement of this question upon which it would be desirable that the opinion of the House should be given; and on these subjects we should defer to the opinion of the House. If we go into committee to move resolutions, in the application of those principles, we should consult in every way the sense and accept the suggestions of the House. And although we are not prepared to say we would have

R. Frost, Mr. Rogers, and others, were in constant attendance for the purpose of swearing in special constables and for advising on the action to be taken. It was deemed desirable to call out the yeomanry, and for that purpose the permission of Lord Grosvenor and Lord de Tabley was telegraphed for. Lord Grosvenor replied that he would come down by the night mail, and, accordingly, he and Lord Richard Grosvenor arrived in Chester at 12 48 on Tuesday morning, and remained with the magistrates through the night. Before the leaving London Lord Grosvenor communicated with the Commander-in-Chief who at once telegraphed that he had ordered a Battalion of Guards by special train to Chester. During the night the Fenians evidently came to the conclusion that the preparations were too much for them, and as the night advanced parties of tens and twenties were seen leaving on foot for Warrington and other neighbouring towns.

Although all danger of any serious attempt had died away after the town's meeting, the police were kept on duty, as many suspicious characters were still to be seen in the streets. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning two haversacks with green tassels and a quantity of ball cartridges of private make were discovered on a piece of waste land close to the railway station Shortly after this three or four suspicious-looking fellows were arrested in the station yard, and being unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves were sent back to Manchester, whence they said they had come After this all was quiet again, except the assembly of a large crowd in the station yard until a quarter to 11 o'clock, when a special train, conveying the 1st Battalion of the Scots Fusileer Guards, drew up, and as they formed on the platform, 600 strong, they were received by the inhabitants with a cheer which showed how much their anxieties were removed by their arrival. They were divided into two detachments, one of which was accommodated at the refreshment-room of the Railway Hotel, and the other at the Assembly Rooms until arrangements could be made for quartering them. All Chester turned out to welcome the Guards, and it was conceded on all hands that with such meterial for defence Chester need no longer fear a Fenian raid.

In the afternoon the city magistrates held a meeting at the Grosvenor Hotel, the Mayor presiding. Much satisfaction at the prompt arrival of the Scots Fusileer Guards was expressed, and it was thought that their presence afforded the city ample security without the necessity for swearing in more special constables.

Among the ammunition found in the morning were a number of revolver bullets.

THE FENIAN RAID IN KERRY.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times).

KILLARNEY, 16 FEBRUARY.

It would, perhaps, be premature to sing a song of triumph over the Fenians. They may have deeply laid plans, and the raid here may have been a feint to draw off the troops from other parts of the country. But there is no doubt that, so far, the attempted insurrection has proved utterly abortive. It has been contemptible in point of numbers—more contemptible still in organization; for the fact has again been brought out clearly that the Fenian organization is not to be compared, and it man among them can feel sure of his neighbour. With this ever present sense of mutual distrust their combination cannot be worth much.

One falls into the habit of calling this an insurrection, but the facts do not really justify the use of a word so formidable. These facts bear repeating, and the first incident of the story shows this very want of cohesion prevailing among the would-be conspirators. A note to O'Connor; his wound was not, of course, inflicted in any Fenian campaign, but is supposed to have been received in the civil war in America. On Wednesday morning the mail car from Killarney to Cahirciveen was stopped by an armed party near Glenbehy. No violence was offered to either driver or passengers; they were only asked whether there had been a rising at Killarney, and great disappointment was expressed when the reply was that there had been no rising. One redeeming feature in the outbreak, if anything can be said to clear it from mischief and folly, is that the Fenian in these and other cases so far have committed no wanton aggression upon person or property. There is very little doubt that they meant to have occupied Killarney, and expected to have found sympathizers there, continuing their march then towards Cork, where the number of their friends is said to be still greater. A slight success, too, would, perhaps, have brought some assassins to their ranks. The promptitude of the authorities, however, and the arrest of Moriarty and one or two other persons compromised, put a stop to all those plans and hopes. On Wednesday night the large railway hotel to Killarney, occupied by Mr. Curry, and well known to tourists, was garrisoned by a body of constabulary. It seemed to be the impression that the Fenians would impose this building as a temporary barrack; but the police fire and next day the military took possession of it. General Bates, in command at Cork, despatched troops at once to Killarney, and the Fenians were forestalled in their expectation of occupying comfortable quarters for the purpose of their movements to have contemplated a march upon Kenmare, a few miles west of Killarney. They took to the high ground and the bush; and some of them began their march through the Dunlo Gap, a well known point in the scenery of the lake district, down to Kenmare. A party of 100 soldiers, however, were sent to head them back into the hills; and, as they could not subsist there in any number it is almost certain that they have by this time melted away, not at all anxious, I should imagine, to renew this trade of insurrection General Sir A Horsford, who is now in command of the column in the field, has given them no opportunity of rallying. By night and day detachments of troops have been scouring the country, probably with a view to produce a moral effect on the population rather than with any hope of capturing the delinquents. The district selected for the outbreak had certainly this recommendation—that in no part of Ireland were the facilities probably so great for escape in case of discomfiture; and the discomfiture and the escape have come together. One detachment of troops saw, I believe, in the extreme distance about 16 of the fugitives, but no shots have been exchanged, and the only trophies recovered by the troops in the mountains and woods traversed by them have been two swords and the horse taken by the Fenians from the orderly whom they shot near Cahirciveen.

A force of troops is now stationed here, sufficient to bear down all possible resistance. Mallow junction, on the line of the Great Southern and Western Railway, midway between here and Cork, is also strongly occupied, and as a strategic point, is of great importance.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

KILLARNEY, SUNDAY NIGHT, 17TH FEB.

Troops have to

Every other part of Ireland is perfectly quiet

A few arrests were made in Dublin this morning. The prosecutions for treason-felony are proceeding at Green-street.

Our Liverpool correspondent writes :—"The positive statements made public as to the number of Fenians in Liverpool have created much uneasiness in that town, and on Thursday a general suspicion got abroad that a disturbance would take place that night, the prevalent idea being that an attack would be made on the volunteer storehouses. The police, volunteer officers, and reporters were consequently on the *qui vive*; but fortunately nothing occurred to occasion any disquiet. It is, however, considered highly injudicious on the part of the authorities to leave the town completely unprotected, more especially as doubts have been expressed in parliament as to the position and powers of the volunteers in cases of local disturbance."

In consequence of information received on Saturday night, the precise nature of which is not known to the public, measures were taken at Woolwich to meet any attempted Fenian outbreak which it was strongly rumoured was to take place, and the programme of which was stated to include the seizure of arms and ammunition at the drill establishment of the Blackheath and other local volunteer corps. A detachment of Royal Artillery and the Military Train Corps were despatched to Blackheath on Saturday night, and were engaged yesterday in the removal of arms, &c., belonging to the volunteers, to the repository at the Royal Artillery barracks, and the available troops in garrison, both Royal Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, were kept in reserve in barracks, to be available if required. The same was also the case with regard to the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard police force.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

(From the Overland Mail.)

LONDON, MONDAY MORNING, February 18.

DURING the earlier part of last week the demand for money was inactive, and the rates for the best paper were ½ to ¾ below the Bank of England minimum. Since then, however, a slight change has occurred. The applications at the Bank discount-office show an increase. In the general market there is likewise an increased demand to-day, and the supply of money having somewhat diminished, 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. is generally asked on good bills. Amongst the causes of the increased movement are assigned the settlement in the Stock Exchange, a large payment to Government on account of the debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the presentation for discount of a good many Australian and Indian bills, and payments on the Russian and Chilian loans.

In the Stock Exchange there is likewise an increased demand for money. The charge for short advances on Government securities is 2½ to 3 per cent.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, February 13, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes :—

Circulation issue	£33,218,689 Increase ...	£123,140
Circulation active	22,630,785 Decrease ...	333,385
Public deposits	6,870,689 Increase ...	673,245
Other deposits	17,476,263 Decrease ...	794,330
Government Securities		
in banking department	13,111,668	No change.
Other Securities in banking department	18,317,542 Decrease ...	398,876
Coin and Bullion in both departments	19,177,382 Increase ...	157,189
Seven-day and other Bills	510,397 Increase ...	59,261
The rest	3,564,865 Increase ...	5,812
Notes in reserve	10,587,295 Increase ...	516,955
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	11,546,507 Increase ...	516,574

Notwithstanding the large withdrawals of private deposits, the total deposits show an increase, owing partly to the payment into the Bank to the credit of the Indian Government of 507,000l. by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, 398,876l. of the Bank's advances on private securities, having at the same timebeen rapid to it, the reserve exhibits a fresh increase of 516,574l. During the week the Bank parted with 51,000l. in gold for export, and, in face of this, the increase of 153,140l. in the coin and bullion shows that the reflux of coin from the provinces is considerable.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows the following changes :—

Coin and Bullion	Increase	£500,000
Bills Discounted	Decrease	500,000
Government Deposits	Increase	196,500
Notes in Circulation	Decrease	24,000
Private Deposits	Increase	60,000
Advances	Increase	13,000

The extraordinary accumulation of gold in the French Bank is still going on, while the continued falling off in the discounts indicates great stagnation of trade.

It is imagined by some that a misapprehension on the part of foreigners of the scope of the Fenian agitation in the United Kingdom may cause them to withdraw balances at present employed here, but such transactions are not likely to have any appreciable effect upon our money market.

As showing the absorption of the Indian Government rupee loans by the English public, it may be mentioned that the total now registered in the books of the Bank of England is 14,151,400l., being 2,032,837l. above the amount stated in May, 1864.

Advices from Manchester mention the failure of Mr. N. J. Amies, small-ware manufacturer of Albion Mills, Gaythorn, with liabilities amounting to 30,000l.

Advices from Bradford announce the failure of Messrs. Edward Craven and Co., staff merchants, with liabilities amounting to about 60,000l.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Hadfield and Co., held at Manchester on Wednesday, the liabilities were stated at 9,111l. and the assests at 18,607l. It was resolved to accept payment of the debts in full in instalments at three, six, and nine months' date, with 5 per cent. interest.

Advices from Sydney report the failure of Messrs. G.A. Lloyd and Co., merchants, with liabilities estimated at 200,000l. At Adelaide, Messrs. Youngthusand and Co. had stopped payment; their liabilities reached 65,000l. The accounts from Melbourne, however, are much more satisfactory, the month having passed without the announcement of any mercantile suspension of importance.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have just placed the remainder of their 5 per cent. guaranteed debenture capital, of about one and a quarter millions, which has been in course of issue since November last. This company on Wednesday paid 507,000l. into the Bank of England to the credit of the Secretary of State for India.

Business in the Stock Exchange during the last week has been inactive, and the tendency of prices rather unfavourable. Before entering into fresh transactions, speculators have evinced a desire to await the result of the pending discussions respecting Reform. At one period speculative sales were pressed in consequence of the news of a Fenian rising in the county of Kerry, but the market has since been firmer, the later intelligence being very favourable. As it is believed that the cause of peace and order will be a great gainer by the prompt stamping out of this merely local outbreak, the funds have closed only ½ per cent. lower than on last Friday. Most other securities have suffered to some extent, in sympathy. The half-monthly settlement was completed on Thursday. Home railway stocks have been rather heavy. As regards most of the foreign stocks, the course of prices has likewise been rather unfavourable. Financial and miscellaneous shares show dulness. The firmest securities this week have been Indian.

The Indian Government Five per Cent stock is steady.

Exchequer Bills continue in demand, and have experienced a further improvement of 1s. to 2s., closing at 12s. to 17. prem.

The Indian Government Loan Notes are in demand, and exhibit an improvement upon last day's prices.

The demand for the Indian Guaranteed Railway stocks continues, and in many cases a fresh rise of ½ per cent. has taken place.

The shares of some of the Banks connected with India have been rather flat, but the reduction in prices is of no importance.

MR. EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD.

MR. EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, barrister of Bombay, has addressed a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, in which he indignantly denies a recent statement in this journal, that his policy when Director of Public Instruction was retrogressive and that it therefore called for the interference of the Secretary of State. We may first of all express our astonishment that a person whose conduct was a year ago publicly animadverted severe terms by Chief Justice Couch, to publish a letter characterised by assertion. (1.) The retrogressive policy we leave to be judged by his successor in his first der Grant boasts that in time" 31 private schools n-aid under rules which he ip. He tells us that the approving of the system of bjected to the particular howard, which they con- make it not worth for inspection." Yet s policy, which per- prevented private ts-in-aid according the whole period as not retrogres- arried on without Mr. Edward Irvine Wood never "inter- his educational pol- at he expressed his removal of a mis- missionary bodies tlement. Grosser mis- of facts it would be difficult to make. Mr. Howard, in admitting the existence of a misunderstanding, acknowledges that Sir C. Wood did interfere. The facts are these, and we are willing to refer the question of their accuracy to Mr. Howard's own witness Lord Shaftesbury, for they are based on the statements of another distinguished person who was present at the interview to which Mr. Howard refers:—Mr. Howard induced the late Juggonath Sunkersett and other non-Christians to present, very reluctantly, a petition to Sir Bartle Frere in which they expressed alarm at the proselytising tendencies of missionaries and charged a body containing such men as Dr. Wilson, Dr. Glasgow and Mr. Bowen with being neither educated men nor gentlemen. Even Sir Bartle Frere was indignant: Mr. Howard went home and Sir C. Wood summoned him to meet a body of gentlemen interested in missionary education in India and representing the Indian missionary societies. The present writer was in London at the time. Sir C. Wood, after some discussion, asked the gentlemen if they had any objection to see Mr. Howard personally, when he was called in, and in their presence made a humiliating apology for his connexion with that petition and a declaration that he would for the future abstain from attacks on missionaries and from opposition to missionary schools. Only on these conditions did Sir C. Wood consent to restore him to his office. He returned to India, but only to have his conduct animadverted on by Mr. Justice Couch in the libel suit which he brought against Mr. Mull. He resigned his office and with him passed away the policy which we condemned as retrogressive and with which Sir C. Wood so effectually interfered. Henceforth silence will best befit Mr. Edward Irvine Howard.—*The Friend of India.*

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. E. GRIMM, Esq.—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM BURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above	2/0	2s.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 40,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	5 "
3 do.	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 9th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, BATTON COVET THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	DONALD M'LACHLAN, Esq.
	WM. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.

Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

SOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.		
3 do.	... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	... ... at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 do.	... ... at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees, and at the rate of 1 per cent. on the balance of which there has not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 5 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 10,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amount is to be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 2nd March 1867. JAMES HOSSACK, Agent.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,257,909, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIA GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
R. J. W. Reynolds.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effectual Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,879

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,708

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1865.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits, and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and insures future safety. The pallid, and all those who are losing flesh should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed, and demand immediate correction, or, in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	496,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	W 11	
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George E. Kerford, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
R. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BOSANQUET, Esq.	A. C. G. ROBERTSON, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. Sir W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRUCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLETT, Esq.	LESPINE K. P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. C. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Rates on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai	,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius	,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	,, DU CROZ & Co.
Sydney	,, MA. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney	,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.
&c.	&c.

For further information and Prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs.
Do.	Do.	40
Do.	a Crown	30
Do.	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do.	Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine	Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine	Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		24
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Yellow Seal		17
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		23
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry		42
Maraschino		48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillado (a rich dry wine)	Rs.	42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	,,	33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	,,	28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	,,	28

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned :

Champagne—Jules Mumms	Rs.	38 per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel	,,	35 ,,
Do. Do. Scharzburg	,,	40 ,,
Claret Fine	,,	20 ,,
Do. do.	,,	18 ,,
Sherry	,,	23 ,,
Do. Fine	,,	28 ,,
Do. do.	,,	30 ,,
Do. Superior Amontillado	,,	32 ,,
Do. Fine Red Seal	,,	32 ,,
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal	,,	32 ,,
Do. Very superior Green Seal	,,	36 ,,
Allsopp's Ale, quarts	,,	5-8 ,,
Will. Younger's Ale do.	,,	5 ,,

SILLAR & Co.

NOTICE.—"MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE."—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for Western India, for the sale of their justly celebrated "CARTE BLANCHE" CAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively. PASSMORE & Co

"ALEXANDRA MOSELLE."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this celebrated Wine. Orders are now being registered.
PASSMORE & Co.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed, by Preverand de Sonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this superior Brandy, in 1 Dozen cases, orders for which can now be registered. PASSMORE & Co.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The undersigned have been appointed, by Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co. of London, Agents for the sale of these well known Wines. Orders now being registered.

ALSO ON HAND,

Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen. Chateau La Tour Gueyrand Rs. 16 per dozen, and following RHINE WINES to arrive : NIERSTEIN, HOCKHEIM, RUDESHEIM, STEINWEIN (Bockebeutal) SPARKLING HOCK, &c. &c.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th February 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	,,	15 ,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,,	18 ,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,,	25 ,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		,,	18 ,,
Champagne, Lelegard		,,	25 ,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdunjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	,, 12 0 qts
	Chateau Belrasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality superieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	33
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs. 5-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

FOR SALE, MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled, in 4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. ,, 3 per doz. pts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD, last October Brew. Orders registered by LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent IN BOMBAY from Messrs and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co. from Native Shopkeepers to Edulje Hallonjee Bastlewalla.

,, POONA to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad Sangor & Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ,, ,, Cursetjee & Co.
,, Mhow ,, ,, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
,, Ahmedabad ,, ,, Jehangeer Pestonjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee ,, ,, Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut ,, ,, Hirjee & Co.
,, Madras ,, ,, Binny & Co.
,, Calcutta ,, ,, Foltard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints :—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate : they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane. RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all Constituents of the House :—

BRANDIES, Rich and persuasive ; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chamberlin	Rs.	48 per dozen.
Nuits	,,	36 ,,
Macon	,,	24 ,,

The following are already firmly established in public favour :—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal,